





## Kentucky Gazette.

From the Washington Correspondent of the Kentucky Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1837.

Dear Sir—There are many things to be seen here, through the political — which cannot be seen so far off as you are from the seat of political intrigue, and I am almost inclined to say, political corruption. If we have not the fullness of money here to change the destiny of men and things, we have the magic power of ambition, which is not less potent.

It is the rumor of the day here in certain circles, that the whigs flushed with their recent victories, and made vainglorious by commingling at political orgies—were impatient almost to resign to a decision upon the claims of their several aspirants for Mr. Van Buren's seat, and that they do not intend to allow an intention of hurrying him from it *et cetera*, they are anxious nevertheless, to dispose of it, by the time they have determined it shall be vacated. This decision will not be easily made. The antagonist interest, for principle they have none, operating upon the various factions of a disjointed and disconnected party, makes "assurance doubly sure," that neither Mr. Webster nor Mr. Clay shall come in. Tippecanoe will willingly yield the glittering prize which they are confident one of them will gain.

Already have some of the Eastern whig papers, proclaimed that Mr. Clay is the most popular with the whig party here this winter, and I should not be surprised if an attempt be made to force a Congressional nomination. I believe however, that Mr. Clay is not so popular as he is made out to be, for while the friends of the respective aspirants join in loud huzzas, and worship the "wise and warring" god in huzzas, in huzzas, for their combined success over the friends of order and good government, the time is passing for them to appertain to the "spoils of victory," they will not so universally acknowledge leader to preside over the ceremony. The chiefs of divisions will then look upon each other with "eyes of basilisks," and the murmurs of petty discontent, which are hushed and subdued when they are engaged in a seemingly common cause, will rise into a wail of solemn dissent, when they think justice is likely to be done to the claims of the respective leaders.

Mr. Clay has been so long thought to be laid up by "dry cough" that he has lost the power of rising from the whig elements, and he may shake his head at this, without producing either fear or respect. His magic eloquence has lost its power of enlisting "spirits from the vast deep."

Mr. Webster has his friends, ardent, devoted, faithful, who are not disposed to see him "grounded out of the stage of action" now, when they contend his policy has brought every thing nearly to the fruition of his hopes. Nor has he lost his power over the man himself. Despite his mock humility and repeated promises to withdraw from the turmoil of public life, he is yet ambitious—aye, as ambitious as the fallen angel. He has devoted a long life of toil for the cause of great ends—he has thrown himself into the heat of the conflict when the odds were fearfully against him—he has suffered the pangs of neglect from friends and foes and times exclaimed in the bitterness of cordoning anguish, "I hope deferred methinks the heart sick!"—he has postponed his claims for a less worthy though more "available" candidate, when there was a glimmering hope of success, and now when the goal of his ambition seems to be in view, do you think it likely he will tamely surrender his toil-purchased claims, and withdraw from the contest? No, sir, no. It is not in human nature to do so. He himself could scarcely yield to such an alternative. Neither the policy of the whigs, the coming of Mr. Webster, nor the tactics of Gen. Harrison will avail in inducing him to rise up the last chance he may have to give to the cause he has believed in with an industry, an untiring devotion, which had it been in a peaceful cause, would command the admiration of the nation, and deserve a better fate, than I fear will ever fall to his lot.

Mr. Webster also has his friends—friends who are actuated by motives as strong almost as the ambitions which bind us to life itself. The great party in the North, who have for years looked forward to the ascendancy of strong Federal principles, think that in the elevation of Mr. Webster—their representative of those principles—their hopes will be realized. The party which has been the foot-ball of fortune for nearly half a century, who have borne the persecution and scorn and anathemas of Mr. Clay, and who were compelled to exercise the party war principles were for years a "bye-word and a reproach" among Mr. Clay's friends, will not tamely yield the position which they think their "eddylike" man now occupies.

Neither is Mr. Webster without ambition. He has been a faithful co-laborer for thirty years, with those who have been struggling to produce such confusion and wide spread dissension in the Union, as they hoped would produce a revolution that would make the people accept their principles for a time at least. He had sufficient insight into the natural course of events to know, that the revolution in public sentiment every year of a century at least, in a republican government, is to the effect, that the most odious sentiments at one time, become popular at another. The simple desire for change—or experiment, sometimes makes nations governed by annual impulses, sanction measures which at another time they would regard as destructive to their best hopes and disastrous to their most cherished interests. Hence Mr. Webster's uniformity in opposing for thirty years almost every prominent measure of every Republican administration. He thinks that in this natural revolution in the minds of men, the ruling will should now for a time make his principles, hateful as they have been, erroneous as they are, and dangerous as they will be, predominate. So thinking, do you suppose it likely Mr. Webster will yield the coveted position of President to Mr. Clay? Mr. Webster has so often listened to Mr. Clay's declarations that he wished to retire to private life, that he at length placed confidence in his assertions, and *aristocrat* as he is, set out with a determination of courting the favor of the people with "an art and an ardor which no vulgar demagogue can attain." You may be sure it will require powerful motives to induce him to forego the advantages derived from his warring pilgrimages.

Gen. Harrison too, has his friends. Not, I admit among the leaders of the whigs; but among the people, the sovereign people. It is true it is difficult to give a reason why he has friends, but so it is, and we must admit the fact, reasons or no reasons. In Indiana and Ohio particularly, and in the Pennsylvania, he has more popularity than either of his competitors together. What though he has no claims upon the affections of the people, he has by some means obtained a reputation for having done much for his country, and that amounts to nearly the same thing so far as popularity is concerned, as if he had done a great deal. Besides, we know he has an ample quantum of vanity.

"Almighty Vanity! to thee we owe,  
Our rest of pleasure and our balm of woe."  
And having a sufficiency of this commodity, he will hang on to the "bitter end." He will be the war candidate of the whigs. They have used him once, now he will use them, or "use them up."

Judge White, the *Calvin Edson* of the party, as Mr. Blair not very dignifiedly calls him, has served the whig his turn, and is now thrown by like an old shoe. He is no longer of any use to them.

Thus you have a bird's-eye view of the very uncomfortable predicament of the whigs. If all

three run, they know they have no chance of success—if Mr. Clay or Mr. Webster has to give way, their friends will grow like bated tigers—it Gen. Harrison has to give way, he is not too pious to exclaim "devils of hell! horned and horrible!"

Thus much for the Presidency—a subject, occupying as it does, so great a portion of the time of our Legislators, is surely deserving a passing notice from you gentlemen of the quill and press.

Yours, &c.

\*Since writing the above, demonstrative evidence of the truth of this position. This was written on Saturday night. Sunday morning I met with the following paragraph in Mr. Hammond's paper, the Cincinnati Gazette—part of a sensible article against the folly of jubilees in New York and elsewhere.

"At their general celebration, November 22d, they demanded themselves with little wisdom. In their regular toasts, they began with themselves, and toasted State by State, not excepting Connecticut, to the last. The four great Western Whig States, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, and Indiana, were jumbled together in one toast. In respect to the Presidency, we had Mr. Webster, Mr. Webster! and we had Mr. Clay. But the reviewers seem not to have remembered that there was such a man in the world as General Harrison! This was in very bad taste, and not in the least complimentary to Mr. Webster and Mr. Clay. Antiquary reprehensible spirit."

Webster and Clay! Antiquary reprehensible spirit. Are we again to have "All for one and the world well lost?" So it would seem New York Whigs longed. It is proper to tell them at once, this winter pass. They have a right to propose Mr. Webster, and to present him, by all fair and honorable means. In doing so, however, they should regard the civility of remembering General Harrison, as well as Mr. Clay. The total neglect of Gen. Harrison in these Eastern carousals is an incivility I did not expect to witness. It is an incivility which the Whig presses of the West should not permit to pass without animadversion. There was something of the same incivility at the Louisville caucus. There it was Mr. Clay, Mr. Clay—Mr. Webster. General Harrison not recollected. Gentlemen Whigs! for Webster or for Clay, this is not the way to manage things! The supporters of Gen. Harrison hold something of respect due to him, and something of civility to those who write themselves his friends. Contemptuous slights begot no good feeling toward those who perpetrate them. They sometimes engender honest indignation in the bosoms of the neglected parties."

From the Commonwealth.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

TUESDAY, Dec. 12, 1833.

Mr. NICHOLAS, from the committee for courts of justice, to which was referred so much of the Governor's Message, as relates to carrying concealed and deadly weapons, made a report, accompanied by a bill. As the matter is one of general interest, we insert both the report and the bill in full. The report is an able and interesting document, and will repay an attentive perusal.

The Committee on Courts of Justice, to whom was referred, so much of the Governor's Message as recommends a prohibition against the wearing of concealed weapons, and severe penalties for their use in sudden affrays, beg leave to report:

Your Committee fully concur with His Excellency, the Governor, as to the extent and enormity of the evil to society, growing out of the habit of wearing concealed weapons, and in the necessity of providing some adequate preventative against the further spread, if not the total eradication of that evil. We deem it unnecessary to attempt to add any thing to the cogent remarks of the message, for the purpose of creating or fixing a proper sentiment either in the House or the public mind. It is believed the Legislature would act in accordance with an already formed public sentiment in denouncing the severest penalties against the wearing of concealed weapons. But the attention of the committee has been more particularly directed to the extent of the power of the Legislature upon this subject, and it is our more especial object now, to invite the attention of the House, to the views we have to submit in indication of the powers of the Legislature to do all that policy, and the great interests of society may require towards suppressing this evil.

By an act of 1813, the Legislature declared that any person who should "wear a pocket pistol, dirk, large knife, or sword in a cane, concealed as a weapon, should be fined one hundred dollars." One Bill having been introduced under this statute, caused its validity to be tested before the Court of Appeals, where, in 1822, it was pronounced unconstitutional by two members of the court, the third dissenting. See 2 Little's Reports, 90.

The decision is based upon that clause of the constitution, which declares "that the right of the citizens to bear arms, in defence of themselves and the State, shall not be infringed." The court said this clause not only secured to the citizens the right of wearing any description of weapon he may choose, but takes from the Legislature all power of prescribing the manner in which he shall wear it. If this decision be correct, and gives a true exposition of the constitution, it is obvious that all further investigation of the subject is useless, either as to the character of the weapon, or the appropriateness of any proposed remedy, for the decision goes the length to deny to the Legislature any power at all adequate to the object.

This decision should receive the most deferential and respectful consideration, not merely as a decision of the Appellate Court, rendered many years ago, and since then apparently acquiesced in, but on account of the high judicial standing of the judges who concurred in it. Indeed, it is entitled to the utmost deference on still higher grounds. It is a decision protecting an individual citizen, against a supposed unconstitutional aggression of his government; and it is a sound rule of constitutional construction, to give all those clauses of the constitution, that were intended as guards to the rights of individuals, the utmost liberality of interpretation in protection of their rights. An over zeal for this principle should not, however, carry us so far as to strain the constitution into the protection of an unnecessary right of the citizens, at the expense of a power essential to all good government. Neither should the other considerations referred to, induce us to yield such sanctity to a single decision of a divided court, as to preclude all further investigation of the subject, or to induce an acquiescence by the Legislature, if we should think it radically wrong. Whilst the Judiciary have their duties to perform towards the constitution, the members of the Legislature have similar duties of their own; nor can it justly be deemed any departure from the settled principles of the government, for the Legislature to far to vindicate its right to the exercise of its essential power, as to cause the subject to be again brought up for the reconsideration of the judicial department of the government.

The court assumes the broad ground that the constitution meant to protect the citizen in the right to wear and use every description of weapons in defence of himself and the State, in a divided court, to preclude all further investigation of the subject, or to induce an acquiescence by the Legislature, if we should think it radically wrong. Whilst the Judiciary have their duties to perform towards the constitution, the members of the Legislature have similar duties of their own; nor can it justly be deemed any departure from the settled principles of the government, for the Legislature to far to vindicate its right to the exercise of its essential power, as to cause the subject to be again brought up for the reconsideration of the judicial department of the government.

In support of this construction, the court urges the argument, that as the constitution specifies no particular kind of arms, it must mean all kinds, or it can be made to protect none in particular, that as it specifies no particular mode of bearing them, it must mean all modes

of bearing and wearing them, or it can be made to protect no one particular mode; that if the Legislature can prohibit the use of any one kind, it can successively prohibit the use of every other kind of arms, and that if it can prohibit one mode of wearing weapons, it can prohibit every other mode, until every mode is prohibited and the citizen is entirely debarred the use of all arms and in every mode.

Whatever plausibility may be supposed to this mode of reasoning, we are satisfied it is merely plausible and must yield to a more mature view of the subject. The construction of any law by the mere literal import of the words, without attention to the subject matter and probable intention is always a bad construction. This is more especially true when applied to constitutional law. More than any other form of law, and deals in generalities and broad principles, and descends the least into minute particulars. Therefore, in the construction of any law, the probable import of words should be ascertained, and the probable intention must be attended to.

This has been signally illustrated among a variety of other instances, by the interpretation given to the phrase, *ex post facto* laws, as used in the Federal and all the State constitutions. Though the courts unanimously repudiate the policy of all retrospective laws, as repugnant to the principles of civil liberty, and though they agree with equal unanimity, that such laws fall within the literal import of the phrase, *ex post facto* laws, yet, anxious not to believe that the right of the citizen in making them fall within it, by resorting to the course of reasoning, that the constitution does not specify any particular kind of weapons, but must mean all or it can be made to mean none. But feeling bound to settle the meaning by the probable intention, rather than the mere literal import of the words, they sought for that intention in the history of our progenitors, and fixed the construction by what was there to be found, as the probable chief intended to be guarded against, and restricted the meaning to *ex post facto* laws of a penal character.

A critical examination of the reserved powers excepted out of the general powers of government, in our Kentucky constitution, will show that all or very nearly all of them, are aimed to prevent the perpetration of acts of violence and oppression, such as the history of England and other countries has so often witnessed, and which might be perpetrated here, if not guarded against. An examination of history therefore, is one of the most legitimate sources of information all attempts to cast light on any of these clauses of the constitution. The light afforded from that quarter, in the present instance, is believed to be wholly satisfactory. It is believed, that the framers of the constitution intended to reserve the right of using any sort of arms, except such as are appropriate to the soldiers or the militia man. The English and other governments had frequently interfered to take from citizens the fire locks and appropriate weapons of the soldier, and as could be advantageously used by the citizen to the government; and the framers of the constitution, to take from the citizen the knife or dirk, or other similar weapons, only appropriate to individual contest in private brawls.

Much of reason and sound policy may well be imputed to the convention, in securing to our citizens the right to bear the arms of a soldier. No such reason or policy can be alleged in favor of securing to them the right of carrying the arms of a brute, and the arms of a brute. On the contrary, it would be a severe imputation upon the wisdom and virtue of the framers of our constitution, to suppose that they meant to secure to the citizen the use of any such detestable instruments of mere private malice. The one policy or mode of construction, amply secures an important right, held by every citizen, and the other, would be essential to the preservation of liberty; the other, supposes an intention to secure a right not necessary to the preservation of liberty, nor essential to the individual citizen; a right not held dear or sacred, but abhorred by our ancestors, and leading to practices not consonant to their habits or manners, but held by them in utter detestation. Can we hesitate then, as to the proper construction of the clause, "the right of the citizen to bear arms, in defence of himself and the State, shall not be infringed?" The terms, "to bear arms," is in common parlance, even at this day, most usually and most appropriately applied only to the distinctive arms of the soldier, such as the musket or the rifle. When we say of a person that he is too old, too young, or too feeble "to bear arms," we do not mean that he is not of the proper age or strength to wear a dirk or a knife, but to bear the musket or the rifle. So neither do we say that a man bears a dirk or a knife, but that he wears them.

The very same phrase occurs in the following part of the 25th section of the 3d article of the constitution. "Those who conscientiously scruple to bear arms shall not be compelled to do so, but shall pay an equivalent for personal services." Here the meaning of the phrase is the bearing of arms, and not the wearing of them. It is obvious that nothing could have been meant but the arms of a soldier. For what possible service to the State, in wearing or using the dirk, could be compensated by the payment of an equivalent. The convention had reason to fear that persons, conscientiously scrupulous, might be compelled to bear arms, or to risk the service of the State, if not protected in their conscientious scruples.

They had no reason to fear the Legislature would compel them to wear dirks or knives for the purpose of self defence, or personal vengeance. It would be perfectly ridiculous to suppose the convention intended to guard against any such abuse of power on the part of the Legislature. Such being the meaning of the phrase, "the right of the citizen to bear arms," in the 25th section, it settles its construction the same way, in the other section also. For the well established rules of construction require us to construe the same phrase in every part of one and the same instrument; and that where it is doubtful as used in one part, it shall be settled by its meaning as used in another part, from doubt.

We conclude, therefore, that both the letter and the spirit of the constitution are amply fulfilled, so long as the citizen is allowed to bear such arms and accoutrements as are appropriate to a soldier, for the time being, whatever those arms may then happen to be, and that the Legislature is not prohibited from prescribing all use of the dirk, knife, pocket pistol, or sword, and such like weapons, as are not appropriate nor necessary to the soldier.

But even if such were not our opinion, and we thought the Legislature could not prohibit a citizen from wearing such weapons, still we should dissent from the reasoning of the court, which goes to prove the Legislature cannot regulate the mode of wearing them. We should not infer that because our Legislature could prohibit all use of wearing them, but that a succeeding Legislature could prohibit that mode also, and both laws remain in force at one and the same time. In that case, the courts would either decide that the second law was a virtual repeal of the first, or that both, taken together, amounted to a total denial of the right to the citizen, and therefore both were unconstitutional.

In the accompanying bill, we have indicated

to devise for the adoption of the House, the mildest remedies at all calculated to suppress the evil, as those most likely to be enforced, deeming it much better to trust to an experiment of their efficacy and sufficiency, than by the adoption of others of a more rigorous character, incurring the hazard of their not being enforced by the juries of the country.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. S. NICHOLAS, Chairman.

A BILL, to suppress the use of certain weapons in this Commonwealth.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That from and after the first day of May next, it shall not be lawful to sell, within this Commonwealth, any dirk, pocket pistol, sword cane, or large open bladed knife, commonly carried in a sheath and used as a weapon, without first obtaining an annual license from the Clerk of the county where such weapons are sold, and first, paying to the clerk the sum of two hundred dollars; and any person venturing, thereafter, to make sale of any such article without such license, shall, for every such offence, be subject to a fine of one hundred dollars, to be recovered by indictment.

Sec. 2. That every owner of any such weapon as is described in the first section of this act, shall be bound to give in the same as part of his taxable property and shall pay therefor an annual tax of ten dollars.

Sec. 3. That any person who from and after the first day of March next, shall carry a sword or dirk in a cane, or shall wear any of the before described weapons concealed about his person, so that the same shall not be plainly visible to all by-standers, shall, for every such offence, be subject to a fine of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, to be recovered by indictment.

Sec. 4. That it shall be the duty of the Circuit Judges to give this act in charge to the Grand Jurors, and that the Attorney for the Commonwealth, prosecuting an indictment to conviction under this act, shall be entitled to one-fourth of the fine recovered.

### LATER FROM CANADA.

The Buffalo Daily Commercial Advertiser Extra, of Saturday last, has a particular account of the late battle at Toronto. It is derived from a gentleman at Buffalo, who arrived there from Toronto, on Sunday evening. The following is his statement of the events in Toronto—

"The first symptom of disturbance at Toronto, occurred on Monday evening, when it was discovered by the burning of Dr. Thorne's house, and by several who had been taken prisoners and escaped, that the rebels, to the number of about 2000 men, armed with rifles, pistols, &c. and headed by McKenzie, had advanced to within two miles and a half of the city, proposing, as they have since declared, to take the city, rob the banks, and set it on fire.

"But the citizens, by this time being alarmed, armed themselves as they best could, and advanced to meet them, upon which the rebels retreated. The rebels, to the number of about 2000 men, armed with rifles, pistols, &c. and headed by McKenzie, had advanced to within two miles and a half of the city, proposing, as they have since declared, to take the city, rob the banks, and set it on fire.

"Orders were immediately issued by proclamation from the Adjt General's Office, for the Militia to assemble under their Colonels, and a call made on all the loyal men, to assemble for the defence of their 'Queen, country and constitution,' and nobly was the call responded to. Old and young flocked to the standard of their country, by hundreds. Steamboats were sent off to Hamilton and Niagara, for militia and volunteers—the Hon. Speaker McNab, (afterwards the commander,) left Hamilton at the head of 200 volunteers, and heared the steamboat Burlington, on Wednesday morning, and Col. Chisholm, with many militia, a few hours after in a schooner.

"Companies of men from Oakville, Whitby, Scarborough, and other neighboring towns, were continually arriving, and on Thursday morning, upwards of four thousand stand of arms had been given out. The troops intended to go in search of the rebels, and consisting of about 2000 men, having all been mustered, and reviewed by the Governor, were led out about 10 o'clock, by him in person, up Yonge street, where, it was said, the rebels, in force were waiting for us, and with whom we came up, at about 12 o'clock, at Montgomery's tavern, their head quarters.

"They there appeared to be in considerable numbers, amounting to between five and seven hundred men, but from their ill equipped position, it was soon evident they could not make any effectual resistance, and upon several shots being fired upon them from two small brass field pieces, they left the house and road—a part of them taking up a position in the woods on our left, the others retreating back and to our right.

"Our first company, consisting of old soldiers, were immediately sent to engage the enemy from the wood, which they did in gallant style, in about fifteen minutes, killing about thirty, and wounding and taking prisoners a proportionable number. We followed them about two miles—but McKenzie and a great number of his party got off by scattering and taking to the woods; and from our want of a sufficient number of cavalry, it was thought useless to follow them, they being completely, and for the purpose of society, it is to be hoped, effectually routed. We were ordered back to the city, where we arrived about 5 o'clock, amidst the warm congratulations and joyful acclamations of the population—who consider themselves free from any further molestation from Mr. McKenzie and his murderous and lawless gang."

"The Niagara volunteers (of which I was one) having left home, many of them without any arms, wearing, and quite unprepared for war, or otherwise and named for the safety of their own homes, (for, among other reports, it was said that two hundred men were coming from Buffalo to take the place,) desired and obtained leave from His Excellency to return, which they did per Thosco of yesterday morning, greeted by their friends and several hundred of the militia, who were prepared to leave with the steam boat Niagara, to join them.

"Every thing was quiet when I left Toronto, except the rattle caused by the continued arrival of militia and volunteers, who were hailed with pleasure, not that they were expected to be needed, but because of the loyalty and attachment to the government their ready offer of assistance evinced.

I remain, gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
AGNUS M'LEOD."

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser in a post script of the same day, the 9th inst., has the following:  
STILL LATER.  
The cars have just arrived. There is nothing further from Toronto. People are in runs on both sides the river. The ferry boats are either entirely stopped, or all the passengers strictly examined.

A letter from a correspondent of the Albany Evening Journal, dated Rochester, Dec. 9th says—  
"A rumor has just reached this city, that the steamboat Traveller, (which was in the employ of the Colonial Government,) has been burned at Niagara. She was to have been sent to Kingston on Thursday, as I learn; but as she was burned, as a matter of course, she did not go."

"It is further rumored (and I have it from a source on which I rely,) that Messrs. Biddle, Ralph and McKenzie are at Lewiston. The Governor has offered \$500, for the apprehension of the rebels, and the arrival of

hension of the two former, and 1000, for the latter.

"The Toronto affair was not so serious as at first reported. But I have no time now for further particulars, as the mail is waiting."

"The Montreal Gazette of the 7th inst. says: 'The Bank of Montreal has closed its office in this city, and its notes are no longer redeemed with the paper of other banks.'

The tricolor flag was hoisted at Clippewa, (U. C.) yesterday, as we have been informed.

### BATTLE AT SWANTON.

A ship from Burlington, of the 9th inst., gives the following account of the affair at Swanton.

"It appears that a part of the patriots, which had been for a few weeks in Swanton providing themselves with arms and ammunition, attempted to cross the line on the evening of the 6th, under protection of a body of patriots from the Province. The loyalists, who were apprised of the intended movements of the patriots, assembled in the vicinity of the Bay, in a body of about 500, with the intention of intercepting them. They stationed themselves in three divisions upon the roads by which the patriots were expected to march.

About 10 in the evening the patriot party were fired upon by the division of the loyalists stationed upon the road leading by the dwelling of Mr. Morse, 2 miles east of the Bay.

The fire was returned with spirit. The engagement lasted about 20 minutes. The patriots were defeated, and fell back towards Swanton with the loss of two cannon and several killed and missing.

A body of volunteers from St. Albans, returned yesterday. He reports 2 patriots killed to his knowledge, and more missing.

Indeed, the editor of the Quebec Lheral, a talented and spirited patriot leader, was severely wounded and taken prisoner."

Gen. T. S. Brown, commander of the Patriot forces in Lower Canada, was at Plattsburgh, N. Y. on the 9th inst. He appeared to be of opinion that hostile operations were nearly at an end.

### NEW YORK.

The work of regeneration appears to be already in progress in this State. The American Journal of Commerce, and various other prints on the whig side, are decided in urging the banks to resume; and, as a matter of course, the democratic journals are acting in perfect harmony, and advocating a speedy return to a sound currency. The whigs divided—some oppose and others favor an early resumption; and the mass of the people, always honest, are beginning to be clamorous for specie change and for banishing small notes and shin plasters from circulation.

The war has already commenced in the Empire State between the advocates of a sound currency and the advocates of a suspension of the result. The proceedings of the Bank Convention have had the effect of bringing on this coast some months earlier (than was expected) the American reiteration the declaration, that the banks must resume. The Journal of Commerce tells its wish brethren that the Bank Convention has strengthened the democratic party. The Evening Post is able and zealous in support of a reformation of the currency.

The Courier and Enquirer, though it is Mr. Biddle's organ, says "there can be no doubt that the banks of New York will resume before the expiration of the law legalizing their suspension, which will be in May." The Albany Argus declares that there is now no party in the State prepared to take the responsibility of supporting an extension of the suspension law. In May, then, the banks must resume, or forfeit their charters.

New York is not disposed to tolerate a depreciated currency any longer. The people there feel that the suspension is benefitting the few and robbing the many. Besides, it is sinking the credit and marrying the prosperity of the State—simply to give desperate men an opportunity to relieve themselves from embarrassment. The friends of a sound currency must, in the end, come out triumphantly; and shall not be surprised, if they establish a large State Bank on safe principles, with a view to keep down the small fry institutions with whose irredeemable issues the State is now flooded.—  
Louis. Ad.

From the New York Evening Post.  
Mr. Biddle will shortly, if his plans succeed—  
bestride the world  
Like a Colossus, and we petty  
Men may walk under his legs.

Here is a synopsis of his arrangements for controlling the commerce and the currency, from monopolizing the cotton trade and laying the fortunes of the mercantile community at his mercy. It is from the London Times of October 20th.

"It was stated some days since that Mr. Jaudon, the cashier of the United States Bank in Philadelphia, was, by the late accounts, about taking his departure and was making arrangements with a view to a permanent establishment in this city, as resident agent for the bank. This mission, it is now said, is likely to assume a very important character. It is said that the bank has resolved upon a fresh issue of bonds to the amount of \$5,000,000 which is to form the basis of a new movement of the Bank in England, and the capital upon which Mr. Jaudon is to found his operations, which are not to be limited to money and exchange dealings alone, but are meant to control 'the whole foreign trade of the United States in Europe.' Into this new channel are also proposed to be thrown a large portion, at least, of the immense profits in the shape of brokerage commissions hitherto passing through the hands of Messrs Baring or other houses. 'With a capital of \$35,000,000,' writes a correspondent of one of the papers, 'and a credit of \$35,000,000 more, backed for a like amount, if necessary by the Bank of England and English capitalists, Mr. Biddle can regulate the currency and commerce of the country.' As one part of the scheme to be executed by the new United States Bank agency here, it is proposed to buy up at the out-parts, all the gold which emigrants are in the habit of carrying out to the States, and which it was calculated did not amount to less than \$10,000,000 annually, for which drafts are to be given on New York and Philadelphia. This of course would be accomplished only if at all, by an endless series of retail operations, each separately for the most part of trivial amount, although in the aggregate forming so vast a sum. If these purchases are to be made for shipment to the United States, it would seem to be a matter of little moment whether conveyed thither by or for account of one or a thousand parties. In the one case, however, it will be perceived that these parcels of money would, on arrival of

emigrants, be put into immediate circulation, not in New York or Philadelphia only, but in the south and the west, and all over the Union. In the other case, they would be lodged in masses in the coffers of the United States Bank, ready, at the fitting moment for action upon exchange or other operations. One thing has been lost sight of, however, in this part of the arrangement, and that is, that the people who are in the habit of carrying out gold may decline taking the notes of the United States Bank, and the amount said to be so carried is no doubt greatly overstated.

"It is curious to remark how on every occasion the Bank of England is mixed up with the United States Bank in all these discussions in America; and yet at the date, nothing was known of the mission of Mr. Cowell, on the part of the Bank of England, to the United States, simultaneously appointed with that of Mr. Jaudon from thence—events too nearly connected in point of date not to warrant a conclusion that both are the results of a combination agreed upon between the two establishments. It is so far fortunate that the Bank of England would be prevented by its charter from embarking in commercial transactions, and therefore Mr. Biddle will have the cotton market to himself, both there and here, which, it is conceived, there is one of the means by which he proposes to adjust currency and exchanges to his satisfaction. These projects will not be much to the taste of the mercantile community in either country, and every step in them will naturally be watched with great suspicion and anxiety."

"The paper which contains this account of Mr. Biddle's plans was received here by an arrival from Liverpool on the 3d of this month. The Courier of the 4th probably referred to the article we have quoted when it said:

"The remarks made by different London journals in relation to the financial situation of this country we do not copy, as they display the grossest ignorance of the subject and of course convey no useful information."

We think, for our own part, that this disclosure of the plans of Mr. Biddle's Bank to monopolize the cotton trade, is "useful information," inasmuch as it lets us fully into the secret of the late bank convention. Mr. Biddle's speculation will not allow the resumption of specie payments. He has need of the whole extent of the present perverted credit system to carry on his mercantile operations.

In the mean time it is curious to see the tenders of Mr. Biddle's bank endeavoring to put its refusal to agree to specie payments on some other ground than its cotton speculations. The whole fault, according to them, lies not in Mr. Biddle, but the government; and the banks will resume or not according as the government behaves.

**Meteor Shower of November.** A number of the "Gazette de France" received by the last packet from Havre, contains a letter addressed by Baron A. de Humboldt, [the celebrated scientific traveller,] inviting natural philosophers and other scientific persons, throughout Europe, to make particular observations simultaneously on the nights of the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th November, with a view to ascertain if these phenomena, which he states have been observed from 1799 to 1836, may not have some connection with terrestrial magnetism. If his suggestions be followed up generally by the scientific, may we not ere long expect some interesting solutions to the various problems suggested by this extraordinary annual spectacle?

A Michigan paper relates the following anecdote as illustrative of the

**Indian Character.**—A chief, on his return from the payment called at one of the taverns and partook of a splendid dinner, asking and obtaining almost every luxury in the city. After he had finished, he stepped to the bar paid his bill, and gave the landlord 25 cents, for which he said he wanted some pieces of old meat and bread. These he carried to the door and distributed among his wife and six children, who took them with remarkable complacency."

**EMIGRATING INDIANS.**—The Little Rock Gazette of the eighth ult. says, that the steamer *Itasca* had gone up to Fort Gibson with 800 Creeks on board, all in good health and spirits, who had been collected in the old Chickasaw country, and were under charge of Captain Morris, U. S. A. On the 22d ult, the *De Kalb* passed up, with 500 Chickasaws on board; on the 27th, the *Kentuckian* with 800 more of the same tribe, under charge of Mr. Vanderslice, and on Tuesday morning of the 28th, the *John Nelson*, with another large party, also went up.

### CHARACTER OF THE FLY.

Imagine the endeavor to tame a fly! It is obvious that there is no getting at him; he does not comprehend you; he knows nothing about you; it is doubtful, in spite of its large eyes, whether he ever sees you, or at least to any purpose of recognition. How capriciously and provokingly he glides hither and thither! What uses and dangers he describes in his locomotion, seemingly without any purpose. He will peg away at your finger, but stop him when you wish he is down. Tripping (if you could get some fairy stick that would do it with impunity) would have no effect on a creature who shall bump his head half the morning at a pane of glass, and never learn that there is no getting through it. Solitary imprisonment would be lost on the comprehensible little wretch, who can stand still with as much pertinacity as he can huddle about, and will stick a whole day in one posture. The best thing to be said of him is, that he is fond of cleaning himself as a cat, doing it much in the same manner; and that he often rubs his hands together, with an appearance of great energy and satisfaction.—  
New Monthly Mag.







**DISSOLUTION.**  
THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in this day dissolved by mutual consent. It becomes necessary that the business of the firm should be settled up as speedily as possible; we therefore earnestly request all persons indebted to us, either by note or account, to come forward and make payment immediately.  
J. & W. R. CHEW.

**NOTICE**  
THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have purchased the entire

**Stock of Goods**  
of James L. Hickman, and have removed to the marble front store, No. 53, Main st., (J. T. Frazier's old stand) where they will continue the mercantile business under the name and style of J. CHEW & CO. Our stock of Goods is large and well assorted; and we hope, by honesty and fair dealing, to merit a continuance of the public patronage.  
J. CHEW & CO.  
Lex. Dec. 7th 1837.—50-1m.

**Tea, Loaf Sugar, &c.**  
**10 BARRELS LOAF SUGAR,** (small leaves) Double refined do. do.  
20 Boxes fresh TEA.  
4 Casks Ohio CHEESE.  
Just received and sold low in lots to suit purchasers, by  
BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.  
Dec. 20, 1837.—51-1f.

**Negroes to Hire,**  
WILL be hired for the ensuing year, at the late residence of D. C. MORRISON, dec'd., on the 25th December, one NEGRO MAN, about 21 or 22 years old, and a NEGRO BOY, about 15 or 16 years old; both accustomed to farming. The Negroes belong to the estate of M. C. VAUGHAN, dec'd.  
JOHN CLARKE, Adm'r.  
Dec. 20, 1837.—51-1f.  
N. B. All those who gave their notes at the sale of the property belonging to the estate of M. C. VAUGHAN, dec'd., are informed that their notes will be due the 25th inst., and as indulgence cannot be given. All those who have accounts against the above estate, will present them properly authenticated, for settlement.  
JOHN CLARKE, Adm'r.

**FALL & WINTER NEW GOODS**

**OREAR & BERKLEY**  
Are now receiving direct from the Eastern Markets,

**THEIR SUPPLY OF FALL & WINTER NEW GOODS;**  
COMPRISING a general and handsome assortment of

Super and Extra Blue, Black, Invisible Dahlia, Brown, Drab, Claret, Purple & Bottle Green, and Grey CLOTHS.

Plain, Plaid Ribbed & Striped CASSIMERES and CASSINETTS.

Super Silk, Velvet & Woolen VESTINGS, Grode Nap, French & English MERINOS, Super WELSH FLANNELS, (guaranteed not to shrink)

Damask, Irish and Barnsey NAPKINS and TABLE DIAPERS, Hucoback, Birdseye and Russia TOWELING, Irish and Barnsey SHEETING, from 3-4 to 3 yards wide,

IRISH LINENS, LAWN, & LINEN CAMBRIC, and LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

Super and Extra FIGURED SATINS, Plain, Figured and Embroidered REP SILKS, (all colours)

GRO DE NAPS, HERNANI SILKS, Cashmere, Silk, Thibet, Merino and Fancy-cut SHAWLS,

Super CHALLA SHAWLS, Whiting, Madras, Rose & Point BLANKETS, from 8-1 to 13-4.

Whitney CRADLE BLANKETS, Silk and Cotton UNBELLAS,

PRUNELLA, KID, FRENCH, AND MOROCCO

**SHOES & GAITER BOOTS.**  
Calf Boots and Shoes;  
Together with a great many other desirable and SEASONABLE GOODS, all of which they intend themselves to sell as low as any house in the city. They respectfully solicit an early call from their friends and customers, as they are determined to give general satisfaction by offering good articles and cheap bargains.  
Lexington, Nov. 15, 1837.—46-1f

**PETERSHAM & FLUSHING,**  
A VERY Superior Article, just received and for sale by  
CHINN & GAINES,  
No. 44, Main-St.  
Dec. 7, 1837.—49-1f.

**SATTINETTS,**  
OF EVERY color and quality; CASSIMERES, do. do. do. to which we invite the attention of purchasers.  
CHINN & GAINES,  
No. 43, Main-St.  
Dec. 7, 1837.—49-1f.

**Insurance Notice.**  
THOSE persons who have insured their Houses in the Lexington Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Company in the City of Lexington, and have obtained BARGAINS for them, can obtain them by application to  
A. O. NEWTON, Sec'y.  
Dec. 7, 1837.—49-1f.

**UPHOLSTERING!**  
Furniture and Chairs.

**UPHOLSTERING**  
on the most modern and approved style. Such as Drapery, Curtains, Cutting and laying down Carpets, Paper Hanging, Trimming Pews, &c. MATTRISSES of every description kept on hand and made to order at my Furniture Establishment, Limestone street, second door above the Jail, where any person wanting any description of Upholstering done, can see drawings and designs, from which they can select any style they wish, and it will be attended to promptly, and done in a style inferior to none in the United States.  
JAMES MARCH.  
Lexington, Nov. 10, 1837.—48-1f

**CANDY'S TAVERN.**  
(LATE MCCRACKEN'S.)  
Corner of Church and Upper-Streets.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public generally, that he has taken the above stand, and hopes by attention to business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

**HIS BAR IS WELL FURNISHED, TABLE GOOD.**

**Bed Rooms Comfortable, HORSES.**

**WELL ATTENDED TO:**  
And being well known himself through the State, he will not here make promises, but trusts that his endeavors to please will be crowned with success.

**DAY AND WEEKLY BOARDERS** well accommodated, on reasonable terms.  
JOHN CANDY.  
Lexington, Nov. 1, 1837.—46-1f

**Public Sale.**  
I WILL expose to sale, under a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, rendered at the November special term, 1837, to the highest bidder, on the 10th day of January, 1838, on the premises, about

**ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY OR SIXTY ACRES OF FAYETTE LAND,**  
Lying on the Russell's Road, about 6 mile from Lexington, adjoining the lands of Robert C. Harrison, James Logan, Mrs. Richardson, Curtiss R. Talbot, and others. For fertility of soil, abundance of water and timber, this Land is equal to any Land in the county.

One third of the purchase money to be paid in six months from the day of sale, one third in twelve months, from the day of sale, and the remaining third in eight months from the day of sale, the purchaser give bond with good security for each instalment of the purchase money, payable to the Commissioner, to have the force and effect of a replevin bond, a lien to be reserved on the land until all the money is paid. Possession given on the 1st day of March.

THS. S. REDD, Commissioner.  
Dec. 6, 1837.—49-1f.

**DISSOLUTION.**  
THE Partnership heretofore existing between S. & J. D. SWIFT, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of November, 1837. All persons indebted either by note or account, are earnestly requested to call at 144 Main-st., and settle their accounts. All those who have accounts against the above estate, will present them properly authenticated, for settlement.  
JOHN CLARKE, Adm'r.

**FALL & WINTER NEW GOODS**

**OREAR & BERKLEY**  
Are now receiving direct from the Eastern Markets,

**THEIR SUPPLY OF FALL & WINTER NEW GOODS;**  
COMPRISING a general and handsome assortment of

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Plain, Plaid Ribbed & Striped CASSIMERES and CASSINETTS.

Super Silk, Velvet & Woolen VESTINGS, Grode Nap, French & English MERINOS, Super WELSH FLANNELS, (guaranteed not to shrink)

Damask, Irish and Barnsey NAPKINS and TABLE DIAPERS, Hucoback, Birdseye and Russia TOWELING, Irish and Barnsey SHEETING, from 3-4 to 3 yards wide,

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Super CHALLA SHAWLS, Whiting, Madras, Rose & Point BLANKETS, from 8-1 to 13-4.

Whitney CRADLE BLANKETS, Silk and Cotton UNBELLAS,

PRUNELLA, KID, FRENCH, AND MOROCCO

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Calf Boots and Shoes;  
Together with a great many other desirable and SEASONABLE GOODS, all of which they intend themselves to sell as low as any house in the city. They respectfully solicit an early call from their friends and customers, as they are determined to give general satisfaction by offering good articles and cheap bargains.  
Lexington, Nov. 15, 1837.—46-1f

**PETERSHAM & FLUSHING,**  
A VERY Superior Article, just received and for sale by  
CHINN & GAINES,  
No. 44, Main-St.  
Dec. 7, 1837.—49-1f.

**SATTINETTS,**  
OF EVERY color and quality; CASSIMERES, do. do. do. to which we invite the attention of purchasers.  
CHINN & GAINES,  
No. 43, Main-St.  
Dec. 7, 1837.—49-1f.

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A. O. NEWTON, Sec'y.  
Dec. 7, 1837.—49-1f.

**UPHOLSTERING!**  
Furniture and Chairs.

**UPHOLSTERING**  
on the most modern and approved style. Such as Drapery, Curtains, Cutting and laying down Carpets, Paper Hanging, Trimming Pews, &c. MATTRISSES of every description kept on hand and made to order at my Furniture Establishment, Limestone street, second door above the Jail, where any person wanting any description of Upholstering done, can see drawings and designs, from which they can select any style they wish, and it will be attended to promptly, and done in a style inferior to none in the United States.  
JAMES MARCH.  
Lexington, Nov. 10, 1837.—48-1f

**MR. RICHARDSON,**  
TEACHER OF DANCING, &c., &c.

RESIDENCE Northwest side of Limestone above Short street—ACADEMY at BRANNAN'S HOTEL.  
Lexington, Oct. 26, 1837.—43-1f

**FOR RENT,**  
THE LARGE THREE STORY HOUSE, on Cheapside, adjoining Mr. Fleenings, Apply to  
JOHN NORTON.  
Lexington, Oct. 26, 1837.—43-1f

**DOCTOR HOLLAND**  
HAS removed his Office to Main street, next building to Norton's Drug Store, and nearly opposite the Courthouse. His residence is still at Brannan's Tavern.  
Lexington, Oct. 6, 1837.—41-141

**Livery Stable.**  
JAMES BEACH  
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of this city and its vicinity, that he has taken the Stables formerly occupied by Messrs. Hampton and Garnett, on Main-street, and will keep constantly for hire, HORSES and GIGS, jointly, or by themselves, by the day, at the usual prices; and they warranted to be of the very best kind. He would be glad to receive a liberal portion of public patronage, as he will spare no pains to deserve it.  
Lexington, Oct. 7, 1837.—41-3m

**TO THE AFFLICTED.**  
**WM. ADAIR'S UNRIVALED PATENT-RIGHT TRUSS.**

THAT the undersigned has, and can effectually cure the Hernia, Ruptures, or what is commonly called Bussen, reference need only be made to the following gentlemen, who have given certificates of the fact that they have been entirely cured by the application of my Truss.

George Crow, 62 years Fleming county, Ky. Isiah Plummer, do do do. John Moore's Negro man, do do. Mr. Willis Lee, Bracken county, 23 years. Jas. Miller's black boy, Nicholas county. Calch Redden, Mason county. John Jacobs, 33 years, Maysville, Ky. Jas. Inlow 68 years, Fleming county. T. Daniel Clark's two sons Mason county. William Willoughby, do do. Rolle Porter's black man, 40 years, Fleming county.

Mr. Wm. Stratton, Shelby county, 58 years. Jno. Story, 62 years, Georgetown Ky. —Molitt's son, Washington county. Jas. Whaley's black man, Bourbon county. Widow De Bell's son, Fleming county. —Cahill's son Mason county.

The above cases have all been cured, their ages varying from 4 to 68. The original certificates can at any time be seen in my possession.

Several cures have been effected in from 19 to 90 days.

Letters addressed to me at Shawnee Run P. O., Mercer county, Ky., post paid, will be attended to as soon as the nature of the case will admit. I will also sell rights to Counties or States.

June 17, 1837.—25-1y, WM. ADAIR.

**BLUE LICK WATER.**  
A FRESH supply of Blue Lick Water will be received this day, by  
D. BRADFORD,  
7th Sept. 1837.

**REMOVAL.**  
DYEING, SCOURING & TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

**JOHN FISCHER.**  
GRATEFUL to his former customers for their patronage, respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that he has removed his establishment to a house on Upper Street, near the corner of Norton's Drug Store, and nearly opposite Drs. Satter-vaire & Warrick's Shop, where many ways be found. He thinks it unnecessary to say more than that he is perfectly acquainted with his business, having had long experience in every branch of it.

**Ladies Silks, Merino's,**  
And almost every other article can be dyed in a manner to give satisfaction to the most particular individual. He has an IMPROVED MODE OF RENOVATING GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHES, making them appear in most cases new. His prices shall be moderate, and he hopes to receive a share of the public favors.  
Lexington, Sept. 16, 1837.—38-4m

**CABINET BUSINESS.**  
And is now prepared to make FURNITURE of every description on short notice, and accommodate terms. His Ware-room is in Main street, opposite Brannan's Hotel, in a part of the house occupied by J. G. Mathers as an Upholstering and Window Blind Manufactory; and in the absence of the subscriber, J. G. Mathers will attend to the sales, and receive orders which will be promptly executed. A share of the public patronage is solicited.  
HORACE E. DIMICK.

**WANTED—** A few thousand feet of Cherry Scantling, suitable for Bedstead posts, 4 1/2 or five inches square, for which a liberal price will be given.  
Lexington November 13, 1837.—46-1f

**AN Apprentice** to learn the Art of Printing will be taken if immediate application be made. A lad between the ages of 14 and 16 from the country, would be preferred.  
August 10, 1837.—32-1f

**REMOVAL.**  
**OREAR & BERKLEY,**  
HAVE REMOVED THEIR STOCK OF

**GOODS**  
TO MORRISON & BRADLEY'S old stand, one door below their former stand, and in the house recently occupied by CUNN & GAINES; where they respectfully invite their friends and customers and the public generally to call.

Our Stock is large and now very good, and we will spare pains or labor to render entire satisfaction. OREAR & BERKLEY,  
No. 31, Main street, Lexington.

Nov. 22, 1837.—47-2m  
Just received, LUPIN'S FRENCH, and FRENCH GRODE-NAP MERINOS—new style, PRINTS and LADIES' FUR SHOES and MISSES GAITER BOOTS. O & B

**N. YORK SPIRIT OF THE TIMES,**  
AND  
TURF REGISTER,  
PUBLISHED weekly at 157 Broadway, N York, at \$5 per annum. Payable in advance. W. T. POTTER, Editor.  
J. W. TRUMBULL,  
Agent for Lexington, Fayette Co. Sept. 15, 1836.—55-1f.

**Just Received,**  
AND FOR SALE LOW:  
BLOODGOOD'S ELIXIR;  
Female Cordial of Health;  
Saguine's Acoustic Drops, an infallible remedy for deafness;  
American Hygeia Pills;  
Preston's Pile Ointment;  
Rowand's Tonic Mixture, for Fever and Ague;  
Swain's Panacea;  
Tripp's Sarsaparilla;  
Nerve and Bone Liniment;  
Rheumatic Syrup.

Also—A large supply of FAMILY MEDICINES, at the Drug Store of  
SAMUEL C. TROTTER,  
Cheapside, Lex., Ky.  
Oct. 19, 1837.—42-3m.

**KENTUCKY STEAM HAT FACTORY,**  
Corner of Main & Main-cross streets, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

**WILLIAM F. TOD,**  
[SUCCESSOR TO BAIN & TON.]  
HAS again put his MACHINERY in successful OPERATION, and is prepared to furnish his PUNCTUAL CUSTOMERS with every variety of HATS.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL at reduced prices.

Having declined dealing in HATTERS' FURS & TRIMMINGS. He hopes by devoting his sole attention to the successful SALE of the many FACILITIES he has in MANUFACTURING to produce an ARTICLE which in point of COLOUR, DURABILITY, and STYLE, will compare with any.

**JUST RECEIVED,**  
The Fall and Winter Fash- ions, for 1837,  
of Gentlemen's Hats,

which he thinks cannot fail to please those who exercise the discriminating taste in that very essential article of dress.

As CASH is a very necessary essential, his call upon those in arrears to him must be as imperative as the nature of the times require, more especially to those indebted to the late firm, as further indulgence cannot be given them.

N. B. His supply of ROCKCASTLE MILL STONES is kept up as usual.  
Lexington, Oct. 25, 1837.—43-1f

**PUBLIC NOTICE.**  
THE CREDITORS of C. Hunt dec'd are notified that in pursuance of the decretal order of the Fayette Circuit Court, I as commissioner will on each Friday from this date to the first of January 1838, receive proof of the debts due to said creditors. On which days the creditors are notified to come before me at the clerk's office of the Fayette Circuit Court. And all said creditors are warned that the 1st day of January 1838 is fixed by said Court as a permanent day, and all failing to prove their debts before me on or before that day will be precluded from the benefit of said decretal.

H. I. BODLEY, Com'r's  
October, 1837.—44-1f.

**WILLIAM NEAL & CO.**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
**Looking-Glasses,**  
No. 27 N Fifth street Philadelphia, back of the Merchants' Hotel—devoted exclusively to the business.

Country Merchants are supplied at manufacturers' prices, and their Glasses insured from breakage to any part of the Union, without extra charge.

Those who may have orders for large Glasses, would do well to call on us by letter, previous to their coming on, of the size of the plate, and the kind of frame they may want, that the article may be manufactured expressly for the occasion.

Merchants should give their orders for Looking-Glasses the first thing on their arrival, to insure them well put up.  
Sept. 21, 1837.—15-6m.

**THE PROPRIETOR**  
OF THE  
**LEXINGTON BREWERY,**  
BEGS leave to inform his old Customers, that his BREWERY is now in a full state of operation—and that every exertion in his power, will be used to support the high reputation he has acquired for the manufacture of Beer, Ale, and Porter.

Customers from the adjacent towns will be supplied on the shortest notice. Distillers will be furnished with malt and hops at the lowest prices. Fresh Yeast at the Brewery.

JOHN R. CLEARY.  
Lex., Nov. 3, 1837.—44-4m.

**NEW BEER**  
At Candy's,  
JUST RECEIVED FROM METCALFE'S BREWERY, LOUISVILLE.  
Lexington, Sept. 28, 1837.—39-1f

**HORSES FOR SALE.**  
WILL BE SOLD, on Monday, the 1st day of January next, at the Court-house in Lexington, FIVE HEAD OF HORSES, the property of D. Dunlap, dec'd., on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.  
GEO. W. DUNLAP, Adm'r.  
Dec. 14, 1837.—50-1f.

**Botanic Medicines:**

DR. C. BLACK, respectfully informs his friends and former customers, and the public generally, that he has removed to Dr. Cornell's old stand of the Golden Mortar, where he may be found at all times, except when absent on professional business. He has received a well selected and general assortment of

**BOTANIC MEDICINES,**  
All of which are warranted genuine. Diaphoretic, Composition, Spice Bitters, and Nerve, one dollar per pound. He makes and keeps constantly on hand, Anti-Syphilitic or Purifying Syrup—good for all cutaneous diseases, diseases of the skin and scurfous disorders, &c.

He is Agent for, and has on hand, Dr. Howland's improved system of Botanic Medicine. Also, Dr. M. L. Lewis' stimulating liniment, an infallible cure for Gout, &c.  
April 25 1837.—17-1f.

**HUEY & JONES,**  
Merchant Tailors,  
CORNER OF MAIN AND LEXINGTON STREETS, LEXINGTON, KY.

HAVE just received from Philadelphia, A VERY SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

**GOODS**  
Suitable for Gentlemen's wear;

SUCH as Blue, Black, Brown, Green, and various other colored CLOTHS; also, (Waterproof Cloth, (a new article) for Overcoats. Also, a very handsome assortment of CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, HOSIERS, WRAPPERS, SILK and MERINO SHIRTS, LAMBS-WOOL and MERINO HALF HOSE, GLOVES, COLLARS, SUSPENDERS, and BOBOMS. The above goods were selected with great care by one of the firm, and they feel confident that they will be enabled to give their friends and customers general satisfaction.

Lexington, Sept. 23, 1837.—39-1f

**55th Notice!**  
PERSONS who know themselves, when they see this, to be indebted to the subscribers, are respectfully but earnestly solicited to call and settle their accounts and notes. We mean those that are due.

**OREAR & BERKLEY.**  
Lexington June 10, 1837.—24-1f.

**VALUABLE AND TRIED PATENT MEDICINES.**

TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA;  
SUPERIOR to any other preparation of the kind in use, and recommended by the highest testimonials as a remedy in all Scrofulous, Rheumatic and Syphilitic diseases, Cutaneous Affections, &c.

**BLOODGOOD'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH;**  
A specific in Dyspepsia and all disorders of the digestive organs, and a general restorative in weak and debilitated habits, caused by previous disease of the stomach and bowels.

**NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT;**  
An invaluable remedy for Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, &c.

**MONTAGUE'S BALM;**  
A cure for the Tooth Ache, and a preventative of decay in the teeth.  
A supply of the above mentioned Medicines kept always on hand and for sale by  
S. C. TROTTER.  
At his Drug Store, Cheapside, Lex., Ky. And at the Drug Store of Geo. W. Norton, Main street.

August 3, 1837.—31-1f.

**DR. CROSS**  
HAVING permanently settled himself in Lexington, offers his professional Services to its citizens and the farmers in its vicinity. Office on Short-Street, opposite the Courthouse, next door to Gen. Cumbs' office.  
July 19, 1837, 23-1f

**STRAY HORSE.**  
GOT away from Dickey and West's Stables in Lexington, on Friday, the 8th of last month, a

**Rusty Black Horse.**  
4 years old, last spring, is not well broke, but has been rode; inclines to pace or rack when rode fast; carries his tail a little one-side; holds his head up well when mounted; is in thin order; no white mark recollected. He looks quite tall and slim, but I think is not over 15 hands high.

He is most probably taken up by some person between Lexington and my house, on the Railroad, 10 miles from town. I will give \$5 reward and pay all reasonable charges for his delivery at the Stage Stables in Lexington, or at my house.  
NATHAN W. DICKEY.  
Oct. 4, 1837.—40-1f

**LAW NOTICE.**  
MY Clients are informed, that in the cases generally which I was engaged in the Court of Appeals, and Woodford and Jassamine Circuit Courts, I will be represented by ARON K. WOOLLEY, Esq. who will close my engagements in those courts. My cases in the Fayette Circuit Court will be attended to by my late partner, HEAVY HUMPHREYS, Esq. and by ARON K. WOOLLEY and MAISON C. JOHNSON, Esqs. in those in which they were not engaged against me.

DANIEL MAYES.  
Lexington, March, 4, 1837 10-1f

**EDUCATION.**  
THE Subscriber having sold his farm in Montgomery county, intends to return to Fayette and open

**A Boarding School.**  
And for that purpose has obtained a situation in the immediate neighborhood of Capt. A. P. Eastin, a quiet and spacious one, it having been constructed with particular regard to the health and comfort of its inmates. It is also making considerable additions to the house in which he expects to reside, so as to be able to offer comfortable accommodations to students from a distance. The School will commence on the 4th Monday in January next. The term will be divided into two Sessions of five months each. Tuition, Boarding, Fuel, washing, fuel and candles, will be furnished at \$55 the Session, or \$100 for the whole term. The prices of Tuition for those residing in the neighborhood, will be made known on application to the Teacher. In said institution the following Arts and Sciences will be taught, viz: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, History, and the Theory of Surveying. Those who may be disposed to patronize the School, will please make immediate application to said Eastin, or the Subscriber at his present residence, near Mount Sterling, Montgomery county.

THOMAS M. HART.  
November 10, 1837.—46-3m

**Reference—**  
Josiah Gayle, Esq., Lexington.  
Dorothy J. Hicks, La Fayette Seminary.  
Thomas Faulstich, Esq., near Athens.  
Dr. Joseph Kinnaird, near Chilesburg.

**JAREX BEACH.**

AT his Coach Repository, has now on hand a COACH equal to any in the State, and four very fine COACHES, CHARIOTTES, HAROCHES and BUGGIES, all of the first quality, manufactured at New-Ark, New-Jersey, which will be sold on the lowest terms.

Any person wishing a Carriage of any description, can by giving an order, have the same forwarded from the manufacturers at New Ark, free of commission.  
Lexington, Sept. 15, 1836.—55-1f

**LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE Insurance Company**  
Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last.

**CAPITAL, 300,000 Dollars!**

THIS COMPANY will insure Buildings Furniture, Merchandise, &c. against Loss or Damage by Fire, in Town or Country. Steam, Keel and Flat Boats, and their Cargoes against the Damages of inland or river Navigation; and PROPERTY of every description, against the perils of the sea.

This Company will also INSURE LIVES, for one or more years, or for life! The owners of Negro Men, employed in Factories, or on Farms, will find it to their advantage to call.

The following are the officers chosen by the stockholders:  
JOHN W. HUNT, President.  
WM. S. WALLER,  
JACOB JESSE,  
M. C. JOHNSON,  
JOEL HIGGINS,  
THO. C. OREAR,  
LEON'D. WHEELER,  
A. O. NEWTON, Sec'y.

THOMAS P. HART, Surveyor.  
Lex Sept 23, 1836.—58-1f

**REMOVAL.**  
**CABINET MAKING.**  
THE subscriber respectfully informs his old customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his CABINET SHOP and Dwelling House to the stand formerly occupied by J. J. Sherriden, on Main Street, immediately opposite the Masonic Hall, where all articles in his line of business can be had on short notice and good terms. He invites all wishing to purchase to call upon him.

**KANNOY'S PATENT BEDSTEDS** made to order on short notice.  
JOSEPH MILWARD.  
Lexington, Dec. 12, 1835.—2-1f

**RICHARD A. BUCKNER, JR.**  
AND  
**GEORGE R. M'KEE,**  
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law.

WILL regularly practice in the Courts of Fayette, Scott, Jessamine, and Woodford; also in the Federal Court and Court of Appeals at Frankfort.  
Office upper street, 3d door from Frazer's corner.  
Lexington, June 9th, 1837.—25-1f

**LAW NOTICE.**  
I HAVE resumed the practice of the Law, and will attend the Fayette Circuit Court, and the Court of Appeals